Rothschild House and Fort Townsend State Park Management Plan

Draft July 2009













ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission gratefully acknowledges the many stakeholders and the staff of Rothschild House and Fort Townsend State Park who participated in public meetings, reviewed voluminous materials, and made this a better plan because of it.

Plan Author

Peter Herzog, Parks Planner

Rothschild House and Fort Townsend State Park Management Planning Team

Robert Wiggins, Fort Townsend State Park Kate Burke, Fort Worden Area Manager Deb Peterson, Fort Worden Area Steward Alex McMurry, Historic Preservation Planner

Washington State Park and Recreation Commission

1111 Israel Road SW, PO Box 42650 Olympia WA 98504-2650

Tel: (360) 902-8500 Fax: (360) 753-1591 TDD: (360) 664-3133

Commissioners (at time of land classification adoption):

Rodger Schmitt Lucinda Whaley Eliot Scull Joe Taller Joan Thomas Cecilia Vogt Fred Olson Rex Derr, Director

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

Fort Townsend State Park	Date
Fort Worden Area Manager	Date
Assistant Director, Parks Development	Date

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PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October, 2003, thereby creating a focus for the agency, state leadership and the public, to work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old. The Centennial 2013 Plan blends public and private funding, engages more partnerships and creates greater public stake in the system.

As part of the Centennial 2013 Plan, the Commission directed staff to complete land use plans for all 120 parks. Land-use plans follow a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called CAMP. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan.

One of the most important elements of land use planning is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park (see Appendix A.) Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and facilities are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities.

A CAMP brings together park visitors, nearby communities, stakeholders and agency staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park should become. Through a public process staff and public participants identify park management issues, and look at alternative approaches for addressing them. The outcome is a plan that balances resource protection with recreation in the park. For State Parks' staff, this document represents policy approval and a means to create a state park that meets the Commission's Vision for State Parks Centennial:

In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to: 1) orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning system, 2) identify park natural, cultural, and recreation/facility management issues, and 3) provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

The document is divided into six sections, with several appendices:

Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the park including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.

Section 2: Describes both the agency's system-wide park management planning program and its specific application to this park.

Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.

Section 4: Describes the park's land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary.

Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and outlines general approaches toward addressing them.

Section 6: Lists other plans pertinent to this park.

SECTION 1: PARK DESCRIPTION

Old Fort Townsend State Park

Location: Old Fort Townsend State Park is located on the northeast side of the

Olympic Peninsula, in Jefferson County, four miles south of Port

Townsend, just off State Highway 20.

Acreage: 389.36 acres fee title with 3,960 feet of saltwater shoreline on Port

Townsend Bay. State Parks holds development rights and conservation easement from Port Townsend Paper Corporation for approximately 220

acres tidelands and uplands north of the park boundary.

Acquired: The park was acquired in 3 parcels; the first 2 from the Federal

Government in 1958 and 1968, and the last from the Department of

Natural Resources in 1970, at no cost to the Agency.

Historical: The park consists of slightly more than a third of the original Fort

Townsend

Background: built in 1856 by the U.S. Army for the protection of settlers. Timbers were

hewn and laths cut from the forests of the vicinity. The Fort was closed between 1859 and 1874 as unfit, after an inspection by the Commander of the U.S. Army Headquarters of Columbia. Rehabilitated in 1874, it thrived until 1895 when fire and lack of water destroyed the barracks.

Facilities: 40 standard campsites, 4 primitive sites, 2 overflow sites, 2 comfort

stations, 6 vault toilets, 43 picnic sites, 3 fire rings, 3 shelters, a group camping area, 4 moorage buoys, 1 amphitheater, six and one-half miles of trails, plus a one-quarter mile interpretive trail and one-quarter mile nature trail, 3 primitive sites, trailer dump. Self-registration is in effect all year round for day parking and first weekend in April to the middle of

October for camping.

Activities: Camping, picnicking, hiking, fishing, scuba diving, clamming, and

crabbing.

Of Special A large, active bald eagle nesting site is located in a secluded portion of

the park overlooking Port Townsend Bay. Majority of forested area of

park designated National Forest Area in 1995.

Attendance: Year Std Camping Moorage Day Use Total

<u>i Cai</u>	old Camping	Moorage	Day Osc	<u>10tai</u>
2003	6,883	0	73,356	80,239
2004	7,144	0	101,710	108,854
2005	7,272	54	145,602	152,928
2006	8,164	30	118,603	126,797
2007	7,729	46	125,125	132,900
2008	9,561	0	95,006	104,576

Interpretation: Two trails - one quarter mile (seventeen stations) trail telling story of

flora and fauna and one quarter mile (fourteen stations) trail telling story of Fort Townsend. An interpretive display board located in the day use

area tells the story of Fort Townsend.

Staffing: Position Staff Months Ranger 2 12.00

Ranger 2 12.00
Senior Park Aid 4.00
Park Aide (2) 6.30
22.30

Rothschild House Heritage Area

Location: In Port Townsend, Jefferson County

Acreage: .54 acres

Acquired: Rothschild House was donated to the Commission by Mr. E. E.

Rothschild in 1959.

Historical The house was built in 1868 and depicts the architecture of its time. It is

furnished with items dating before the turn of the century. The house contains over 2,500 antiques and furnishings of the original inhabitants. It features formal gardens planted with "old fashioned" or non-hybrid roses, an herb garden, peony beds, lilac hedges, and other old varieties of flowers from around the United States. The park is listed on both the

State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Facilities: Restored, historical house. Contract with Jefferson County Historical

Society for operating as interpretive center. Operated seasonally.

Activities: Interpretation.

Attendance: Year Day Use

 2003
 3,361

 2004
 2,071

 2005
 1,771

 2006
 2,655

 2007
 3,036

 2008
 3,224

OPERATIONS:

Interpretation: The park is a historical house museum.

Staffing: No dedicated staff, park is serviced by Fort Worden Area staff.



Figure 1: Fort Worden Area Parks Vicinity

Table 1: Summary of Old Fort Townsend Management Issues

Natural Resource Issues	 Protection of natural plant and animal communities Fungi harvesting Commercial salal harvesting Protection of Eagle Nests Protection of rare plant species Invasive plant species (e.g., holly, ivy, Roberts geranium) Protection of Eelgrass beds and forage fish spawning habitat Wildfire prevention Recreational shellfish harvest Property Boundary Trespass
Cultural Resource Issues	 Park naming Protection of Fort Townsend cultural landscape Protection of archaeological resources Listing on National Register of Historic Places
Recreational Resource Issues	 Camping Trail use and development Trail use enforcement Development of Interpretive Opportunities Water access facilities Promotion of special events (e.g., festivals and weddings) Playground facilities

Table 2: Summary of Rothschild House Management Issues

	Protection of Historical Integrity of Site and StructuresOn-going maintenance needs
Cultural Resource Issues	 Exterior landscaping
	 Site development
	o Partnerships

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

The CAMP processes for Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend began in October 2008 with the assembly of key agency staff to act as a core planning team. This team consisted of the park manager, Fort Worden area manager, Planning Program parks planner, Stewardship Program resource steward and historic preservation planner. The planning team also consulted other agency technical specialists as needed.

Starting in January 2009, the core planning team held a series of public meetings and posted planning information on the project's website. The first public workshop on January 8, 2009, coincided with the proposal to transfer Old Fort Townsend State Park and twelve other parks to local government as part of the Governor's 2009-11 operating budget. In response, planning followed a dual track: either informing transfer of the park to local government should budget reductions have required it, or if not, proceeding normally toward adoption of the park's land use plan. Without a willing local government recipient, park transfer ultimately was not pursued. In addition to discussion of potential park transfer, the January 8, 2009 public meeting also solicited input on natural, cultural, and recreational resource issues facing both Rothschild House and Old Fort Townsend State Parks.

Next, the team crafted two planning alternatives to help structure public input. Alternatives were organized thematically to emphasize a major aspect of State Parks' mission, sometimes taking provisions to logical extremes. Thematic alternatives developed for Old Fort Townsend included: Protecting natural and cultural features Enhancing recreational opportunities.

Since Rothschild House is principally a historical site, the planning team developed alternatives that emphasized one of two historic preservation treatments: restoration or rehabilitation. Restoration took a relatively purist approach, focusing on preserving historic features of Rothschild House and the surrounding landscape much as they were during the historic era. The rehabilitation alternative by contrast, took a more pragmatic approach and seeks to find appropriate contemporary uses for the house and grounds (e.g., performances, weddings, and other special events) while protecting the site's character defining features. The planning presented alternative plans at second public workshop on April 9, 2009.

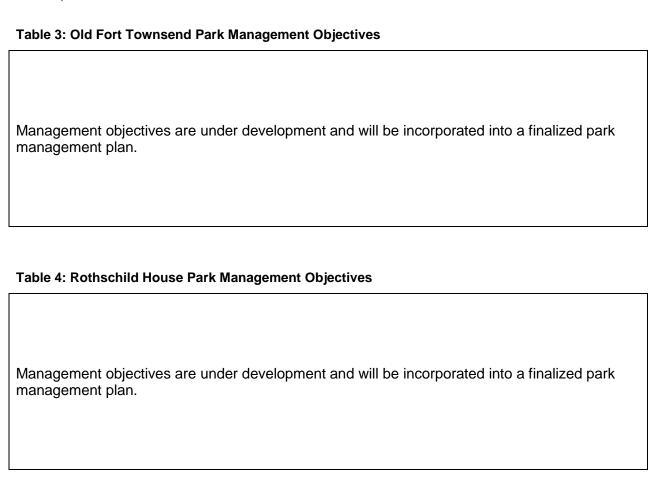
Drawing on public input, the team then developed a set of preliminary recommendations that blended individual elements of the alternatives together. On June 3, 2009, the planning team held a third public workshop to present and receive specific input on the preliminary recommendations.

Finally, comments on the preliminary recommendations were incorporated into a final proposal for land classifications and long-term park boundaries for the two parks. The Commission adopted proposed classifications and long-term park boundaries at its August 6, 2009 meeting in Kennewick. The planning team also incorporated comments and information gained throughout the planning process into this park management plan.

In the future, through open houses and other public forums, park and region staff will solicit stakeholder comments to identify new issues and report on progress made on those already identified. The intent is to keep this document viable and up-to-date with changing and emerging issues that affect park management.

SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES

Drawing on information gained through the planning process, the planning team crafted a series of objectives to guide future management of the park. Management objectives are outlined in table 2, below.



SECTION 4: LAND CLASSIFICATIONS AND LONG-TERM BOUNDARY

Land Classification

A central part of CAMP involves zoning, or classification of park lands. State Parks has developed a system of six land classifications: Natural Area Preserves, Natural/Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas. When assigned to a specific area within a park, each classification sets an appropriate intensity for recreational activity and development of facilities. Classifications align along a spectrum, ranging from low to high-intensity land uses. By classifying park lands, the agency is able to consciously strike a balance between protecting park resources and providing an appropriate variety of recreational opportunities for park visitors.

State Parks and land classifications are defined in Chapter 352-16 in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), which reads in part:

State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities.

They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.
- (3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- (4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of state-wide or national significance.
- (5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
 - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
 - (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
 - (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.
- (6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

For each land classification, the agency Director has developed detailed management guidelines. These guidelines set specific activities and facilities permitted in each designation. The complete land classification system and management guidelines are included in Appendix A

Through critical analysis of natural and cultural resource inventories and evaluation of future recreational facilities needs, the Commission adopted land classifications or Old Fort Townsend and Rothschild House as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Old Fort Townsend Land Classification

Natural Areas

Natural Areas include park shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands important for protection of forage fish habitat and spawning. Within the proposed long-term park boundary, shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands in the Port Townsend Paper Corporation conservation easement and on the Douglas waterfront property are also classified Natural Area. This designation limits recreational activities to pedestrian uses and facilities to trails, interpretive signing, and other low-intensity developments.

Natural Forest Areas

Natural Forest Areas (NFA) include all park forest lands classified NFA by the State Parks and Recreation Commission in 1994; about 30 acres of newly acquired forest lands at the northeast boundary; and areas between the existing forest campground and group camp (originally excluded from the 1994 NFA for potential campground expansion).

Within the proposed long-term boundary, upland beach feeder bluffs and forested areas south and east of Port Townsend Paper's cleared fly ash distribution site are also classified Natural Forest Area. As in Natural Areas, the NFA classification limits recreational activities to pedestrian uses and facilities to trails, interpretive signing and other low-intensity developments.

Heritage Areas

Heritage Areas include intact cultural landscapes of Fort Townsend and the World War II era torpedo tower. The Heritage Area for the torpedo tower encompasses the existing group camp and area bounded by the entrance road, Madrona Trail, and Group Camp Cuttoff Trail. Within the proposed long-term boundary, the cabin and orchard area in Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve are also classified Heritage.

The Heritage classification requires that modifications or additions in these areas not significantly affect historical integrity and that contemporary uses be allowed to the extent consistent with their preservation and interpretation.

Heritage classifications allow for development of an extensive interpretive network including rehabilitation of the torpedo tower and surrounding areas to serve as an indoor/outdoor interpretive center, reconstruction of the guardhouse, and development of other interpretive opportunities throughout the site. A water trail campsite near the park's waterfront landing would also be permitted under this designation.

Old Fort Tournsend Current Public Cwinership Private Cond - No Public Access Port Townsend Paper Conservation Element - Iso Public Access Port Townward Paper Conservation Experient - Daytime Pedestrian Access Only Staff Recommended Land Classification Hertage

Figure 2: Old Fort Townsend State Park Land Classification and Long-Term Boundary

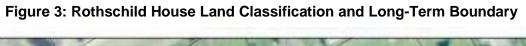
Hertage Included in Long Term Boundary

Recreation included in Long Term Boundary

Resource Recreation Included in Large Term Boundary Natural Porest Natural Porest Included in Long Term Boundary Natural Natural Included in Long Term Boundary

Recreation.

Resource Recreation.





Recreation Areas

Recreation Areas include the park's existing developed forested campground, RV campsites, and an expansion area encompassing the cleared upper terrace in and around existing RV sites, the park's administrative area (residence and shop), and the eastern half of the cleared middle terrace (below the existing RV sites). Within the proposed long-term park boundary, Recreation Areas include cleared areas in and around Port Townsend Paper's fly ash distribution site; residential lots at the fly ash distribution site entrance; and the existing residence/yard at Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve.

The Recreation classification allows for a wide variety of intensive recreational activities, as well as development of extensive recreational facilities and accommodations (e.g., campgrounds, cabins, picnic shelters, restrooms, and other supporting facilities). Recreation Areas allow for expansion of the existing campground including several rustic cabins; development of overnight and day use facilities at Port Townsend Paper's fly ash distribution site; and use of the residences at the Bulis Preserve and entrance to the fly ash distribution site for recreational and administrative purposes.

Resource Recreation Areas

In 1994, the Commission excluded several corridors from their NFA designation to allow for cycling and equestrian trail uses. Adopted classifications designate these corridors along with the main park access roadway as Resource Recreation Areas to allow these activities to continue.

Within the long-term boundary, areas of Bulis Preserve and the Port Townsend Paper Corporation ownership and conservation easement not otherwise classified are designated Resource Recreation. Resource Recreation Areas also include a narrow strip of land adequate to plant and screen private structures along Old Fort Townsend Road. An additional Resource Recreation corridor was classified along the power line easement extending north and south of the Bulis Preserve to potentially link the park to Jefferson County's regional trail network.

The Resource Recreation classification is intended to provide sustainable recreational use consistent with protection of natural and cultural landscapes. Recreation in these areas is generally limited to shared use trails, primitive camping and sanitary facilities, access roads, and other medium-intensity uses. Resource Recreation Areas allow existing shared hiking, cycling, and equestrian activities to continue and expand as additional properties within the long-term boundary are acquired.

Table 4: Land Classification Acreage Distribution

Classification	1994 Classification	2009 Classification	2009 Classification
	(acres within agency	(acres within agency	(acres within long-
	ownership)	ownership)	term park boundary)
Recreation	111	11	33
Resource Recreation	0	51	342
Natural	0	20	43
Natural Forest Area	256	309	26
Heritage Area	0	25	4
Unclassified	49	0	0

Commission-Approved Conditional Activities

Activities conditionally permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. The Commission approved the following conditional activities at Old Fort Townsend State Park:

Heritage Areas: Farming/Orchards; Orienteering

Natural Areas: Kayak/Canoeing; Sailing; Power Boating

Recreation Areas: none Resource Recreation Areas: none

Natural Forest Areas: none

Rothschild House Land Classification

Land classifications for Rothschild House include a combination of Heritage Area, Recreation Area, and Resource Recreation Area. The existing park property retains its current Heritage classification. This designation reflects the historic significance of Rothschild House and its historic register listings. The Heritage classification requires modifications or additions to the house and site not significantly affect historical integrity and that contemporary uses be allowed only to the extent consistent with their preservation and interpretation.

Within the park's long-term boundary, the western half of the adjacent Grady property with existing residence is classified Recreation Area. The eastern half of this property with landscaped yard is classified Resource Recreation Area. These designations will allow use of the residence for restrooms and administrative support functions and permit development of additional parking, picnicking, and outdoor presentation/performance space if ever acquired.

Commission-Approved Conditional Activities

Activities conditionally permitted under the agency's land classification system may be permitted at specific sites only with the concurrence of the Commission. The Commission approved the following conditional activities at Rothschild House:

Heritage Area: Farming/Orchards

Recreation Area: none

Resource Recreation Area: Farming/Orchards

Long-Term Park Boundary

A second product of CAMP is adoption of a long-term park boundary. This is a frequently misunderstood aspect of park planning. The purpose of delineating a long-term boundary is to take a big picture look at what lands, independent of ownership, might advance the conservation and recreation mission of a park. It also considers whether agency-owned property should be retained or be considered surplus to park needs.

Including privately owned property in a long-term boundary gives Commission direction to staff to work with nearby landowners on potential land transactions. Transactions may range from simple agreements, to recreation and conservation easements, and sometimes even to agency purchase of property. If a landowner is not interested in participating, State Parks is unlikely to pursue the matter further. However, since land frequently changes hands, the agency uses delineation of a long-term boundary to set its long-term property planning goals.

For properties included within a long-term boundary, any of a number of possibilities may apply. State Parks might:

- Seek to formalize an agreement with an adjacent property owner to advance a shared property management goal
- Solicit a conservation easement from an adjacent property owner to protect certain natural or cultural features
- Readily accept a donation of all or part of a private property
- Consider exchanging agency-owned property for a private property
- Consider purchase of a private property in fee

Including private land within a long-term boundary can sometimes alarm property owners. The planning team makes every effort to contact affected landowners and explain implications of this process. Property owners should be assured that long-term boundary and land classification decisions are for Commission policy direction only and should not affect private property values, be used as an indication of their willingness to sell, or be used as a basis for making state or local government regulatory, permitting, or zoning decisions.

Property owners should also consider that working with State Parks to voluntarily protect natural resources contiguous with those on park lands may achieve the desired conservation effect and avoid the need for acquisition of these properties by the agency. In all but the rarest circumstances, State Parks acquires land on a willing seller basis.

Figures 2 and 3 also show the long-term boundaries for Old Fort Townsend and Rothschild House. Darker shaded colors indicate properties already in agency ownership. Lighter shaded colors indicate properties not in agency ownership but desirable for long-term boundary inclusion. The lighter and darker shaded areas together represent the long-term park boundary.

Old Fort Townsend Long-Term Boundary

In addition to agency-owned lands, the long-term park boundary for Old Fort Townsend State Park includes the following properties:

- 240-acre Port Townsend Paper Corporation property currently under conservation easement held by State Parks (see map in Appendix A)
- 3/4-acre Port Townsend Paper Corporation residential properties at the fly ash distribution site entrance (parcels 001164003 and 001164006)
- 1/10-acre Douglas, Finnigan, and Van Losson residential property and tidelands near the Port Townsend Paper Corporation fly ash distribution site entrance
- 140-acre Jefferson Land Trust, Bulis Preserve property
- 40-acre Kimball property at the park entrance, north of Old Fort Townsend Road
- Narrow strip of land adequate to plant and screen private structures along Old Fort Townsend Road (parcels 001212019; 001212018; 001212003; 001212011; 001212010; 001213006; and 001213012)
- Trail easement along power line corridor north and south of the Jefferson Land Trust's Bulis Preserve linking the park to Jefferson County's regional trail network.

Rothschild House Long-Term Boundary

In addition to agency-owned lands, the long-term boundary for Rothschild House includes the adjacent Grady Property on 809 Franklin Street, in Port Townsend (parcels 989708901 and 89708902).

SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

This section of the document outlines the principle natural, cultural, and recreation / facility resource issues identified by the public and staff during the CAMP and master planning processes, and suggested management approaches to address them (see Tables below). As in any real world situation, some issues do not neatly fit into any one of these three categories, while others may span more than one. Some license has been taken for the sake of consistent presentation. Addressing these issues will in almost all cases involve park staff working with Regional Stewardship, Environmental, and Planning staff.

Additional stakeholder involvement is also anticipated, and may include (but not be limited to): HQ service centers, sister natural resources agencies (including the Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Ecology, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation), local government institutions (weed control boards, permitting), non-profit organizations (Washington Native Plant Society, The Nature Conservancy, Audubon), the tribes, institutions of higher education, and adjacent land-owners and interested citizens.

All management actions will be consistent with the laws and policies¹ governing the agency, in addition to all federal, state, and local regulations. As the issues and their management approaches are addressed in the future, associated materials are addressed in the future, associated materials (e.g., inventories, plans, monitoring records) will be added as appendices to this document.

Readers should note that the issues presented below represent a significant staff workload and may also create high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all the suggested management approaches in the short-term is not realistic. The issues should be seen as a "to do" list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

Table 5: Old Fort Townsend State Park Issues and Management Approaches

Natural Resource Issues		
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation	
Protection of natural plant and animal communities	 Classify shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands as Natural Areas to limit recreation to low intensity uses only Classify additional forested areas around campground, newly acquired bluff property, and adjacent feeder bluffs within the conservation easement area as Natural Forest Area 	
	 Classify other forest lands in the long-term park boundary as Resource Recreation Areas to limit development to shared use trails, primitive camping, and sanitary facilities Focus new development in cleared portions of the park 	
Fungi harvesting	Consistent with agency-established harvest limits, work with local fungi experts to develop a plan and mechanism for monitoring fungi populations and establish prescriptions to ensure sustainability of fungi harvest	

¹ Specifically, for natural resources: Protecting Washington State Parks' Natural Resources – A Comprehensive Natural Resource Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item F-11, December 2004); and for cultural resources: Cultural Resources Management Policy (Commission Agenda Item E-1, October 1998 + three amendments).

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Natural Resource	Issues (continued)		
Natural Resource Issues (continued) Issue Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation			
Commercial salal harvesting	 Continue to prohibit commercial salal harvest activities unless as part of a specific plan to accomplish some resource conservation or stewardship purpose Coordinate with park neighbors to report salal harvest to park staff 		
Protection of Eagle Nests	 Develop eagle management plan in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Consistent with this plan limit administrative activities (trail maintenance, etc.) in nearby areas during critical nesting periods 		
Protection of rare plant species	 Continue to work with park steward and local plant experts to develop a rare plant protection plan to identify, monitor, and establish protective prescriptions for Hookers ground cone and other rare plants in the park. 		
Invasive plant species (e.g., holly, ivy, Roberts geranium)	 Continue to work with Jefferson County Noxious Weed Board, park steward, local native plant society, Jefferson Land Trust, and volunteers to develop and implement an integrated pest management plan and continue to draw on local experts to monitor progress 		
Protection of Eelgrass beds and forage fish spawning habitat	 Classify shorelines, intertidal areas, and bedlands as Natural Areas to limit recreation to low intensity uses only Redesign existing landing to replace as much rip-rap shore armoring as possible with soft-shore armoring, provide accessible route to the beach, and facilitate kayak access to upland water trail site Pursue development of a small kayak launch/dinghy dock if necessary to facilitate boat access during all tidal conditions and to protect adjacent eelgrass beds Replace existing concrete buoy anchors with helical-type anchor system(helical anchors reduce impacts to eelgrass beds caused by conventional two-block concrete anchoring system) 		
Wildfire prevention	 Coordinate with agency forestry specialist to develop a forest health plan that considers removal of ladder fuels where appropriate to protect neighboring properties and otherwise reduce the risk of wildfires Work with neighboring landowners to protect park from wildfires originating from adjacent properties Update wildfire element of park's emergency plans 		
Recreational shellfish harvest	 Continue to allow recreational shellfish harvest on park beaches (south of the landing) consistent with WDFW harvest regulations Do not consider stocking of park beaches with shellfish Continue to prohibit recreational shellfish harvest on conservation easement property, but consider opening area to harvest if ever acquired by State Parks 		
Property Boundary Trespass	 Incorporate boundary surveys into capital project proposals as opportunities arise Through fire fuel reduction projects along park boundaries, work with neighboring landowners to verify property boundaries Work with agency Lands Program to address trespass issues as they are identified 		

Cultural Resource Issues			
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation		
Park naming	Formally rename park "Fort Townsend State Park"		
Protection of Fort Townsend cultural landscape	 With the exception of campground expansion and administrative area, classify intact portions of the Fort Townsend cultural landscape as a Heritage Area Classify torpedo tower and contributing landscape as a Heritage Area Prepare a cultural resources management plan to determine appropriate treatments for all historic features and avoid activities that significantly compromise the site's historical integrity Consider exposing covered brick walkways Stabilize flagpole and other small-scale features from further deterioration Consider reconstructing key fort structures (e.g., guardhouse) to increase understanding of the Fort's purpose and function Limit campground expansion to upper terraces in and around the existing campsites, administrative area, and surrounding cleared areas (includes about half of the middle terrace below the existing RV sites. 		
Protection of archaeological resources	Undertake concerted effort to survey and excavate archaeological sites in partnership with higher education institutions Pursue recovery of collected artifacts		
Listing on National Register of Historic Places	 Nominate Fort Townsend cultural landscape and associated archaeological sites for listing on the National Register of Historic Places Separately research and nominate the torpedo structure for listing on the National Register of Historic Places 		

Recreational Reso	Recreational Resource Issues		
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation		
Camping	 Expand camping as per current design project to maximize number of sites consistent with protection of the cultural landscape (provide utilities to all new sites) Intersperse rustic cabins into campground expansion area concentrated in the 		
	 upper terrace loop and design to harmonize with Fort's historic context (use shared campground restroom) Include renovation of hiker/biker primitive sites in capital campground expansion 		
	 Develop camper contact station Develop water trails site near landing with vault/composting toilet In forested campground continue to evaluate health of trees and potential risk to people and property from falling branches and other tree failure. As indicated through such an evaluation, consider removal of campground if risk becomes unacceptable. Pursue development of additional camping and overnight accommodations in the Port Townsend Paper conservation easement area if ever acquired 		

Recreational Reso	urce Issues (continued)
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation
Trail use and development	Continue to permit pedestrian trail and overland uses throughout park, but establish an adaptive management system to monitor impacts and prescribe
development	corrective actions as necessary
	• Limit cycling and equestrian opportunities as currently permitted in park (corridors through Natural Forest Area only)
	Update and enhance trail use information at trailhead bulletin boards and add new information boards where appropriate
	 Undertake Seek to link regional trail (Larry Scott Trail) connecting Kala Point through park to
	Port Townsend • Focus long-term development of cycling and equestrian opportunities to Port
	Townsend Paper conservation easement area if ever acquired
	Include Jefferson Land Trust property in long-term boundary for development of potential cycling and equestrian opportunities if the Land Trust determines these uses are appropriate on their land
Trail use enforcement	Closures to cycling and equestrian use on trail within the park's classified Natural Forest Area have been in place for over fourteen years. A small number of cyclist however choose to disregard closures, taking the calculated risk that a ranger will not be present to enforce the rule. To preserve the Natural Forest Area
	experience, park staff will take an adaptive management approach to enforcement, ramping up corrective prescriptions as necessary to gain
	compliance. Park staff will work with the Friends of Old Fort Townsend to develop a reporting system to assess and monitor the extent of cycling violations. Prescriptions include:
	Ensuring trail use information is posted at trailheads and permitted trail uses are conspicuously posted on all trails
	Meeting with the local mountain biking group to encourage voluntary compliance and self-policing
	 Conducting emphasis patrols to issue citations for trail use violations Closing selected trails to cycling
	Closing all trails to cycling
	Note: Barricades/mazes on trails are not recommended due to additional vegetation trampling caused by determined cyclist going around them and aesthetic impacts.
Development of Interpretive	Develop indoor/outdoor interpretive center at the group camp area in cooperation with Friends of Old Fort Townsend and the Fort Worden Life-Long Learning
Opportunities	Center • Provide indoor interpretive opportunity through rehabilitation of the torpedo tower
	rehabilitation • Reconstruct guardhouse for interpretive use
NA .	Provide visual cues for interpretation of removed fort structures
Water access facilities	Redesign existing landing to replace as much rip-rap shore armoring as possible with soft-shore armoring, provide accessible route to the beach, and facilitate kayak access to upland water trail site
	Pursue development of a small kayak launch/dinghy dock if necessary to facilitate
	 boat access during all tidal conditions and to protect adjacent eelgrass beds Replace existing concrete buoy anchors with helical-type anchor system Construct water trails campsite with vault/composting toilet near landing
	- Constitute water trains campaite with valid composting toller hear landing

Recreational Resource Issues (continued)		
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation	
Promotion of special events (e.g., festivals and weddings)	 Coordinate with Fort Worden Life-Long Learning Center to market park for weddings and other special events Include park shelter and potentially park amphitheater on Fort Worden's reservation system Improve ADA access to shelter Coordinate with Fort Worden Life-Long Learning Center to develop natural and cultural resource programming, using the park as an environmental education field opportunity 	
Playground facilities	Remove old playground equipment and replace with new equipment in the campground expansion area	

Table 6: Rothschild House Issues and Management Approaches

Cultural Resource	Issues
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation
Protection of Historical Integrity of Site and Structures	 Classify existing site as Heritage Area Seek long-term acquisition of contributing properties to house administrative and event support facilities, provide additional parking and to re-establish landscape Classify contributing properties as Recreation and Resource Recreation to permit
	supporting functions (e.g., administrative and event support facilities, restrooms, parking, picnicking, outdoor presentation/performance space)
On-going maintenance needs Exterior	 Promote of the site's "model stewardship park" designation as a means of focusing agency attention on on-going preservation measures Complete treatment recommendations from 2008 Historic Structures Report Investigate soil stability on southern end of lot, this may be affecting south porch (front door side) stability Submit items as part of 2011-13 capital budget Work with Jefferson County Historical Society (JCHS) to seek funding and otherwise develop partnerships to complete periodic maintenance Retain exterior landscaping in its present state, but consider establishing kitchen
landscaping	 garden to better reflect landscape during the historic era. Upon acquisition of contributing properties, relocate parking area Establish outdoor seating area for special events and small performances
Site development	 Reconstruct (with modifications) former buildings for use as event space, or as a component of Ft. Worden's Life Long Learning concept Shift parking to north part of east lot (sold by family in 1940) Use existing residence on east lot for support functions Re-establish orchard landscape on southern portion of east lot Consider sensitive modifications or use restrictions within house to provide space for small indoor gatherings

Cultural Resource Issues (continued)							
Issue	Management Approach – Preliminary Recommendation						
Partnerships	 Further relationship with JCHS to manage and restore the property Seek additional opportunities for revenue generation and appropriate contemporary uses Work with the Fort Worden Life-Long Learning Center to coordinate interpretive, recreational, and interpretive programming at Rothschild House 						

SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS

Previously prepared plans provide additional guidance for the management of specific resources or activities in a park. Examples of these types of plans, and trail use and development plans. Park master plans and facilities concept plans are generally oriented toward capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction.

The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as iterative. As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the ongoing process of creating new plans and revising exiting plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction.

The role of this document is to serve as an 'umbrella' under with all park-related plans are referenced. A listing and location of existing plans prepared for Old Fort Townsend and Rothschild House is included in Appendix C.

Appendix A: Washington State Parks Land Classification System

WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system. State park areas are of statewide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities. They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.
- (3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- (4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.
- (5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
 - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
 - (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
 - (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.
- (6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

WAC 352-16-030 Management within land classifications. (1) The director shall develop management guidelines for each land classification listed in WAC 352-16-020. The guidelines shall provide specific direction for each classification, outlining the philosophy of each classification, its appropriate physical features, location, allowed and prohibited activities, and allowed and prohibited developments. (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow uses that are otherwise prohibited, nor prohibit uses that are otherwise expressly allowed, by the commission, this code, or by statute.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Recreation Areas	State Parks Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.	State Parks Recreation Areas are to respond to the human needs for readily available areas for outdoor recreation and facilities to congregate for education, artistic expression and other ennobling pursuits. They are to provide a variety of outdoor recreational, educational, artistic, and cultural opportunities to large numbers of participants. Primary emphasis is on the provision of quality recreational services and facilities with secondary recognition given to protection of the areas natural qualities.	State Parks Recreation Areas physiographic features such as topography, soil type, drainage, etc., shall be adaptable to varied types of intensive uses and development. An attractive natural setting is desirable, however, human- made settings are acceptable. There are no specific size criteria.	State Parks Recreation Areas generally are made, not found. They shall be located throughout the state with primary emphasis to service major centers of urban populations and/or outstanding recreational tourist attractions. Scenic and inspirational values shall be considered but are secondary to the site adaptability and population criteria. When part of a large diverse park, recreation areas should be sited in proximity to public roads and utilities.	State Parks Recreation Areas may allow and provide for a wide variety of indoor and outdoor day, weekend and vacation activities. Provision may be made for high intensity participation in camping, picnicking, trail use, water sports, winter sports, group field games, and other activities for many people Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Activities requiring high levels of social interaction are encouraged.	State Parks Recreation Areas shall provide appropriate facilities and services for the participation and enjoyment of high concentrations of outdoor recreationists and/or participants in indoor educational, cultural and artistic activities. A high degree of development is anticipated. Facilities may include road and parking networks, swimming beaches, full service marinas, trails, bathhouses, artificial lakes and pools, play fields, large sanitary and eating facilities; standard and utility campgrounds, stores, picnic grounds, group shelters, conference centers, environmental learning centers, hostels, and administrative support facilities.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Resource Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas are sites where the high quality of a particular natural or cultural resource or set of such resources is the lure for human recreation. Thus, the rationale for recreation is based on the value of attractive natural or cultural resources. Management of these areas must stress the centrality of preserving the quality of the natural and cultural resources while allowing appropriate and sustainable levels of human use and enjoyment.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas have a variety of physiographic features. While they may contain areas of environmental sensitivity, most portions of each area will be able to withstand low- to medium-intensity recreation use without significant environmental degradation.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas may be located anywhere in the state where natural or cultural factors produce land and water sites particularly suited for recreation in a natural setting. Access to these sites should be reasonably proximate to major urban centers, but some access restriction may be necessary to avoid overuse of resources. Within large diverse parks, these areas should be located at least a moderate distance from public roads and high use intensity areas, while still maintaining reasonable public access for their intended use.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas provide opportunities for low- and medium-intensity recreational experiences including, but not limited to, picnicking, primitive camping, a variety of recreational trail experiences, interpretive facilities, historic/cultural exhibits, nature observation, photography, orienteering, kayaking, canoeing, floating, and fishing. Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Basketball, tennis, organized group sporting activities requiring formal sports fields, commercial-sized piers and docks, standard and utility camping, indoor accommodations and centers, developed swimming areas, and other similarly intense uses are not appropriate. Scientific research is permitted.	State Parks Resource Recreation Areas development shall be permitted to the extent necessary to serve allowed activities. Parking, sanitary facilities, and other ancillary developments and support facilities should be constructed in a manner that is consistent with the site's ability to manage environmental change.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Areas	State Parks Natural Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.	State Parks Natural Areas are to respond to the human need for readily available "conservatories" of nature and open spaces. Emphasis is directed toward nature and the conservation of native flora and fauna, special geologic or paleontologic resources, and the natural amenities of the area. Human wants for other than naturally existing educational and recreational opportunities are considered secondary to nature's requirement for the sustained maintenance of its natural balances, or the preservation of special geologic or paleontologic features.	State Parks Natural Areas have a variety of topography and features to provide a diversified natural environment with interesting but not necessarily unique flora and fauna, or geologic or paleontologic features. Where classification is based on biological considerations, sites should consist of land areas large enough to maintain natural biological processes in a nearly undeveloped state and provide users with a feeling of solitude and tranquility, and an opportunity to view nature in its "uncontrolled" form. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment.	State Parks Natural Areas are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural environment. Those areas most desirable in terms of physical features and size usually are "found" and "held" against creeping encroachments and raising land values. They often become over used and "lost" as populations spread around them. As a part of the overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.	State Parks Natural Areas provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural processes in a classified area. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that their use is causing significant degradation to the system of natural processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, photography, cross-country skiing, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural processes. Scientific research is permitted.	State Parks Natural Area development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to primitive items such as trails, trail structures and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Heritage Areas	State Parks Heritage Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of outstanding, unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.	State Parks Heritage Areas are designated to preserve and/or interpret selected areas or features for the education and enjoyment of the public, an area's intrinsic cultural value, and/or for scientific research.	State Parks Heritage Areas vary in size and physiographic makeup according to their location and reason for existence. Historic landscapes may require relatively large acreage while archaeological sites may be measured in square feet.	State Parks Heritage Areas usually are located where they are found or the feature exists. However, in some instances relocation or re-creation of artifacts, resources or facilities is possible. In these situations they may be located in appropriate settings and concentrated near major population centers and along primary travel routes.	State Parks Heritage Area activities shall generally be limited to those directly associated with the interpretation of the area or feature, and the education of the patrons. Picnicking, recreational trails, and other low- to medium-intensity recreation uses may be allowed if they do not detract from the principal purpose of the area, its setting, structures, sites and objects.	State Parks Heritage Area development shall generally be limited to that necessary for the protection and interpretation of the area or feature, and the education and safety of the patrons. Sanitary facilities, recreation trails, and picnicking facilities may be provided in a manner which does not detract from the aesthetic, educational or environmental quality of the area, its setting, structures, sites or objects, or, if applicable, its value for scientific research.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas	State Parks Natural Forest Areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low- intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain: (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for 90 years or longer; or □ Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas are places where human access to and interpretation and enjoyment of natural forest processes are limited to those activities and facilities that do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Public access into these areas emphasizes appreciation of nature through experiencing nature. The principal function of these areas is to assist in maintaining the state's bio-diversity while expanding human understanding and appreciation of natural values.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and relatively intact vegetative communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual forest community. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas may be located anywhere in the state where natural factors produce forest vegetative cover. These areas are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in natural forest progression. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state, recognizing that maintenance of bio-diversity is one of the primary functions of their classification. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated recreation trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural forest processes in a classified area. Careful design of recreation trails should match intended uses, to maintain consistency with the purpose and philosophy of the classification. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural forest processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural forest area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that they are causing significant degradation to the system of natural forest processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, cross-country skiing, photography, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Scientific research is permitted.	State Parks Natural Forest Areas development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with_allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to trails, trail structures, and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Area Preserves

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENT S
Washington State Parks Natural Area Preserves	State Parks Natural Area Preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves are sites where human access is limited to educational and scientific purposes. The principal function of these areas is to preserve natural ecosystems or geologic features of statewide significance. Public access for recreation must be subordinate to the principal function of the classification.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and intact ecological communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual ecological community or geologic feature. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long- term ecosystem sustainability.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves may be located anywhere in the state where natural ecological systems or significant geologic features exist. These areas are not "made", but rather exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural system. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves provide opportunities for scientific research and education about natural systems, geologic features, sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species or communities. Recreational use of existing or relocated trails may be permitted, provided that it can be clearly demonstrated that such use does not degrade the system of natural processes occurring in the preserve. Otherwise, trails are limited to administrative, scientific and organized educational activities and uses. No other activities are permitted.	State Parks Natural Area Preserves development shall be limited to access facilities for permitted activities and structures to inhibit general public access. No other facilities or structures are permitted.

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Amphitheater	Р	С	С	N	N
Archery/Target Range	С	С	N	N	N
Camping - Std and Util	Р	N	N	N	N
Camping - Primitive	Р	Р	С	N	N
Camping - Adirondack	Р	С	N	N	N
Camping - Horse-oriented	С	С	N	N	N
Camping - Water Trail	Р	Р	С	N	N
Children's Play Area	Р	С	С	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Tables	Р	Р	С	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter	Р	N	С	N	N
Day Use Lodges/Centers	Р	N	С	N	N
Environmental Learning Centers	С	N	С	N	N
Equestrian Facilities	С	С	С	N	N
Fields - Informal Play/Mowed	Р	С	С	N	N
Indoor Accommodations	Р	N	С	N	N
Interpretive - Centers	Р	N	Р	N	N
Interpretive - Kiosks	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Interpretive Trail	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Interpretive - Signs	Р	P	Р	Р	С
Parking - Vehicles	Р	P	С	N	N
Roads	Р	Р	С	N	N

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities (Continued)

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Sanitary: Comfort Stations	Р	N	С	N	N
Sanitary: Composting/Vault	Р	Р	С	С	N
Sports Fields	С	N	N	N	N
Skiing - Alpine Facilities	С	С	N	N	N
Swimming Facilities	Р	N	С	N	N
Trails - Hiking	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Trails - Mountain Biking	Р	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Equestrian	С	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Nordic Track Skiing	Р	Р	С	N**	N
Trails - C-C skiing	Р	Р	Р	А	С
Trails - Snowmobile	Р	С	С	N**	N
Trails - Paved non-motor	Р	С	С	С	N
Water: Docks/Piers ≥ 10 boats	Р	N	С	N	N
Water: Docks/Piers - < 10 boats	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Launch Ramps	Р	С	N	N	N
Water: Hand Launch Areas	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Mooring Buoys	P	P	С	С	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted, but conditioned to assure design is compatible w/purpose of land classification and abutting classification objectives. N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

^{*} All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

^{**}Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Farming/Orchards	С	С	С	N	N
Filming/Special Events	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Grazing	С	С	С	N	N
Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Mushrooms	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Shellfish	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Fish	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Harvesting - Algae, etc.	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Haying	Р	Р	Р	N	N
Metal Detecting	Р	Р	С	N	N
Orienteering	Р	Р	С	N	N
Ocean Beach Driving	Р	С	N	N	N
Off-Trail: Equestrian	С	С	С	N	N
Off-Trail: Hiking	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Off-trail biking	С	С	С	N	N
Paragliding	Р	Р	С	N	N
Technical Rock Climbing	Р	Р	С	С	N

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities (Continued)

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Water: Jet Skiing	Р	С	N	N	N
Water: Kayak/Canoeing	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Water: Power Boating	Р	С	N	С	N
Water: White Water Boating	Р	Р	С	С	N
Water: Sailing	Р	Р	Р	С	N
Water: Skiing	Р	С	N	N	N
Water: Swimming	Р	Р	Р	Р	N
Water: Wind Surfing	Р	С	С	N	N
Winter: Alpine Skiing	С	С	N	N	N
Winter: C-C Skiing (off-trail)	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs	С	С	С	N	N
Winter: Snowshoeing	Р	Р	Р	Р	С
Winter: Snowmobiling (off-trail)	Р	Р	С	N	N
Wood Debris Collection	Р	Р	Р	N	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

NA - Not Applicable

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted with Commission concurrence, but conditioned to assure compatibility w/purpose of land classification and abutting classifications.

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

^{*} All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

^{**}Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

Appendix B: Resource Inventories and Other Descriptive Information



Under Construction!

Appendix C: Plans for Old Fort Townsend and Rothschild House



Under Construction!

Appendix D: Areas of Leadership (Implementation)



Under Construction!